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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/710,342	07/02/2004	Ming-Che Tan	ACMP0112USA	4341

27765 7590 06/20/2006

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EXAMINER	
CHAKRABORTY, SUPRATIK	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2628	

DATE MAILED: 06/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/710,342	TAN, MING-CHE	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Supratik Chakraborty	2628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 March 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-10* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-10* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 10710342.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1,6,7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wu (5,986,636).

Regarding Claim 1, Wu teaches a method for transmitting display parameters between an electronic apparatus and a display device (col.4, lines 13-15)

> Then the selected display parameter set is transmitted to the monitor via a bus connected between the computer and monitor.

The electronic apparatus comprising a display circuit (Fig.5, element 50), a first memory block (Fig.5, element 52), and a second memory block (Fig.5, element 50), the taught video display card can correspond to the claimed second memory block, the display device comprising a third memory block (Fig.5, element 62), the taught controller can correspond to the third memory block.

The method comprising: (a) connecting the display device to the electronic apparatus (Fig.5, element 70);

(b) Transmitting first display parameters from the display device to the electronic apparatus and storing the first display parameters in the first memory block (col.4, lines 22-26):

position. First, a plurality of display parameter sets are previously maintained in the monitor. When the computer system is powered on, these display parameter sets are fetched and stored into a main memory of the computer.

(c) Comparing the first display parameters and second display parameters predetermined by the display circuit; and forming third display parameters according to the comparison of the first display parameters and the second display parameters in step (c) (col.6, lines 30-34):

In step S6, D/A converter 64 converts the adjustment increment into the modified synchronizing signals in accordance with the new display mode and the corresponding deflection currents.'

Here the taught 'modified synchronizing signals' correspond to the claimed third display parameters.

The claimed selection of display parameters supported by both the display device and the display circuit is taught in (col.6, lines 28-31):

60. In step S5, controller 62 generates an adjustment increment for the display aspect and the display position according to the selected display parameters and the synchronizing signals.

In (col.6, lines 28-31) Wu teaches about the adjustment based on selected display mode where display mode is defined as corresponding to a display parameter set (col.5, lines 54-56). Adjustment is known to be a modification or correction. Wu teaches about the correction or modification of the display based on the selected display parameter. In order for a correction or modification to take place, the modification has to be based on or in view of the previous values. This form of manipulation as taught by Wu corresponds to the claimed limitation where parameters are compared in order to form new display parameters for the new display mode.

Therefore the teachings of Wu satisfy the claimed limitations.

Wu implicitly mentions the storing of the third display parameters in the second memory block; (e) transmitting the third display parameters from the electronic apparatus to the display device and storing the third display parameters in the third memory block; and (f) displaying images according to the display parameters stored in the third memory block by the display device, Wu does teach about merging memory into the video display card that can store the display parameters (col.6, lines 55-59) and the controller that does not need access to memory in order to retrieve the parameters (col.6, lines 60-61).
The display of images according to parameters is taught in (col.5, lines 20-23).

Regarding Claim 6, Wu teaches about synchronizing signals (Fig.7), which are modified to form new signals (col.7, lines 24-31). The reference teaches the formation of new signal which can act as the 3rd clock, based on the comparison of the horizontal synchronizing signal and the blanking signal, that can act as the 1st and the 2nd clock respectively.

Regarding Claim 7, Claim 7 is similar in scope to claim 1 and is thus rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding Claim 8, Claim 8 is similar in scope to claim 6 and is thus rejected under the same rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu (5,986,636).

Regarding Claim 2, Wu teaches the claimed limitations except for executing the method steps only when the 1st display parameters are not found in the first memory block (or memory 52). However in Wu, the data parameters are not required to be stored in memory (52) to function effectively, i.e. the data would be stored in video display card instead (col.6, lines 55-59). Therefore it would have been obvious to not utilize memory (52) in Wu's system if not needed, as this would reduce the storage requirements needed.

Regarding Claim 3, Wu teaches about ROM and SROM (col.6, lines 48-53), which would include memory blocks. Therefore it would have been obvious to utilize a ROM or an SROM that provides 128 bytes blocks because the memory can be partitioned into any arbitrary sized block.

Claims 4,5,9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu (5,986,636) as applied to claims 1,2 and 3 above, and further in view of Matsubara (6,124,850).

Regarding Claim 4, Wu teaches the limitations of the claim except that the first, second and the third parameters comprise resolution, scanning frequency and color features.
Matsubara mentions the resolution and scanning frequency in (col.6, lines 21-23).
Matsubara mentions the color features in (col.3, lines 25-29).
Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the invention to apply within the invention of Wu the display parameters to be resolution, scanning frequency and color features as taught by Matsubara in order to have an input signal that can be displayed on a plurality of display devices. These parameters are modified into a different signal that can be displayed on a display device such as a monitor.

Regarding Claim 5, Wu teaches about the microprocessor (Fig.5, 10) that corresponds to the display circuit that compares the display parameters in order to form the new parameters.

Regarding Claim 9, Claim 9 is similar in scope to claim 4 and is thus rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding Claim 10, Claim 10 is similar in scope to claim 5 and is thus rejected under the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 3/28/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Wu teaches a method for transmitting display parameters between an electronic apparatus and a display device (col.4, lines 13-15)

> Then the selected display parameter set is transmitted to the monitor via a bus connected between the computer and monitor.

The electronic apparatus comprising a display circuit (Fig.5, element 50), a first memory block (Fig.5, element 52), and a second memory block (Fig.5, element 50), the taught video display card can correspond to the claimed second memory block, the display device comprising a third memory block (Fig.5, element 62), the taught controller can correspond to the third memory block.

The method comprising: (a) connecting the display device to the electronic apparatus (Fig.5, element 70);

(b) Transmitting first display parameters from the display device to the electronic apparatus and storing the first display parameters in the first memory block (col.4, lines 22-26):

position. First, a plurality of display parameter sets are previously maintained in the monitor. When the computer system is powered on, these display parameter sets are fetched and stored into a main memory of the computer.

(c) Comparing the first display parameters and second display parameters predetermined by the display circuit; and forming third display parameters according to the comparison of the first display parameters and the second display parameters in step (c) (col.6, lines 30-34):

In step S6, D/A converter 64 converts the adjustment increment into the modified synchronizing signals in accordance with the new display mode and the corresponding deflection currents.

Here the taught 'modified synchronizing signals' correspond to the claimed third display parameters.

The claimed selection of display parameters supported by both the display device and the display circuit is taught in (col.6, lines 28-31):

60. In step S5, controller 62 generates an adjustment increment for the display aspect and the display position according to the selected display parameters and the synchronizing signals.

There is always a comparison going on in the background wherever there is any sort of adjustment in progress. Therefore the teachings of Wu satisfy the claimed limitations.
Wu implicitly mentions the storing of the third display parameters in the second memory block; (e) transmitting the third display parameters from the electronic apparatus to the display device and storing the third display parameters in the third memory block; and (f) displaying images according to the display parameters stored in the third memory block by the display device, Wu does teach about merging memory into the video display card that can store the display parameters (col.6, lines 55-59) and the controller that does not need access to memory in order to retrieve the parameters (col.6, lines 60-61).

The display of images according to parameters is taught in (col.5, lines 20-23).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Supratik Chakraborty whose telephone number is (571) 272-7662. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (7:30 am - 3:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ulka Chauhan can be reached on (571) 272-7782. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

SC
S.Chakraborty
6/7/06

ULKA CHAUHAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER